

## CEREMONY PURELY AN AMERICAN ONE

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

panied by only a few friends, he rode on horseback from his home to Washington. He was joined by a small detachment of cavalry, which escorted him into the city. He went, unaccompanied in his carriage, to the Capitol, not because he had no predecessor, but because President Adams, embittered by the result of the action of the House, left the city early in the day, declining to await the new President. The inaugural ceremony took place in the old Senate chamber, the oath of office being administered by Chief Justice Marshall. At its conclusion the President proceeded to the White House.

According to contemporaneous accounts "a vast concourse" of about a thousand people stood in the gardens, fields and strips of woodland along Pennsylvania Avenue, and gave Jefferson enthusiastic greeting. As Washington was nearly inaccessible in those days, celebrations of the inauguration were held in many cities and towns throughout the country.

It is reported that a throng of 10,000 people assembled on the east front of the Capitol to witness the inauguration of President Madison. An immense crowd that was to Washington in those days. Regular troops and militia formed the nucleus of a parade, which was the first real inaugural procession. The ceremony was concluded with a reception at the White House, at which former President Jefferson was a prominent figure.

**Took Oath in Open Air.**

President Monroe was the first to take the oath of office on a stand in the east front of the Capitol, midway between the Senate and House of Representatives. He had announced that he proposed to have the obligation administered in the hall of the House, but the Senate objected. The result of the struggle that ensued was that the ceremony took place in the open air, as it takes place now. It was regarded as an omen of good that American eagles flew majestically over the Capitol at the time of Monroe's inauguration.

The struggle over the election of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives was so long that the inauguration had to be postponed until the latter part of March; but it was the most elaborate ceremony that yet had been held in Washington.

The inauguration of Andrew Jackson in 1829 was a notable ceremony. It probably would have been even more spectacular than it was had the President not suffered the loss of his wife shortly before. As it was, however, Washington gave evidence of its appreciation and patriotism and hospitality with a demonstration which called for Daniel Webster's comment: "Never has such a crowd been seen here before. There must have been fully 5,000 people along the line of march. Persons came 500 miles to see the President inaugurated." The President that day occupied a carriage constructed from a part of the hull of the frigate Constitution.

**Militia Participate.**

At the inauguration of President William Henry Harrison for the first time citizen soldiery from the various States participated in the ceremonies. In the inaugural parade elaborate campaign devices were used, the log cabin being a prominent feature. The protective details on which President Harrison had conducted his campaign were illustrated by working looms and other machinery, illustrative of the progress of American industries. General Harrison rode on horseback to the Capitol and returned to the White House in a coach escorted by the militia of Baltimore. It was estimated that 75,000 people witnessed the ceremony.

Scarcely a month later Vice-President Tyler was called upon to take the oath of office as President. President Harrison having passed to his reward. The ceremony of inducting President Tyler was conducted in his own home in Washington, without pomp or display of any kind, in view of the grief-stricken city and country.

The inauguration of President Polk was to an extent a personal disappointment to him, as the weather was execrable. Polk was fond of display, although his tastes were not specially military.

The inaugural procession, therefore, was somewhat heterogeneous. It included not only the military, but members of his Cabinet, the clergy of the District of Columbia, the professors and students of the various colleges, and what was known as the Fairfax Cavalry, a kid-glove Virginia regiment, representative of the best families in the Old Dominion.

President Zachary Taylor was not inaugurated at Washington, the date falling on a Sunday. The old fighter was fond of pomp and ceremony, and the inaugural procession was one of the finest, up to that time, that had been seen in the country.

Moreover, through the death of President Taylor, came into the office of the President without special ceremony, although the oath of office was administered to him in the usual way before the Congress.

Pierce and Buchanan were inaugurated in no distinctive fashion, although

## THE TAFT CHILDREN



CHARLES P. TAFT.  
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the ceremonies in both instances were attended with great demonstrations.

**The Lincoln Inaugurations.**

When Lincoln came into the presidency the country throughout was trembling with apprehension. For the first time in the history of the United States regular troops had been ordered to Washington, not for display, but for protection. Although Lincoln himself expressed no fear, extraordinary precautions were taken to preserve his personal safety. When he delivered his inaugural address on the east front of the Capitol in the presence of an immense throng, his rival, Stephen A. Douglas, stood at his side and held his hat. Following the formal inaugural ceremony, Lincoln tendered to the populace an elaborate reception at the White House. His second inauguration followed the greatest intestine conflict known to history. Elaborate precautions were taken to insure the President's safety, yet many were the misgivings as to the outcome.

The induction of Andrew Johnson into the office of President, following immediately upon the assassination of Lincoln, was conducted in the private room of a hotel. No ceremony attended it.

The greatest spectacular display made up to that time was at the inauguration of President Grant. It was practically purely a military demonstration, and although magnificent in all of its features, was marred to an extent by the refusal of his predecessor to ride with Grant to the Capitol in the same carriage.

It was a bleak, cold and dismal day on which Grant was inaugurated the second time. The demonstration attending the ceremonies, however, was notably fine, notwithstanding the intense cold. Many visiting organizations declined on account of the repellent weather to participate in the parade, and many persons who did take part in it, including some naval cadets, paid for their patriotism with their lives.

On account of the manner of the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, it was deemed necessary, as in the case of Lincoln, to exercise the utmost precautions to insure his personal safety. The oath of office was administered to him in private on the 3d of March, but the ceremony was repeated on a stand at the east front of the Capitol on March 5.

When Garfield entered the Senate chamber on March 4, just prior to taking the oath of office, one of the first men to greet him was General Hancock, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the presidency. The ceremony of inducting Garfield into office, with its accompaniments, did not differ materially from previous functions of the kind.

In succeeding the martyred Garfield to the presidency, Chester A. Arthur took the oath of office. On receipt of the news of Garfield's death he took the obligation at his home in New York City. Two days later the oath again was administered to him in Washington, in the Vice-President's room on the Senate side of the Capitol. His inaugural address was brief, and was delivered in the presence of comparatively few persons. No spectacular ceremonies attended his induction into office.

**Cleveland Had Perfect Weather.**

A perfect day characterized the first inauguration of Grover Cleveland. The



ROBERT TAFT.  
MISS HELEN TAFT.

crowd in attendance upon the ceremony was one of the greatest ever seen in Washington, and the parade was elaborate and magnificent.

The inauguration of President Harrison, while elaborate and beautiful in all of its arrangements, was attended by bad weather. A notable feature of the ceremony was his escort of honor, the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which he had commanded in the Civil War. President Harrison delivered his inaugural address in a driving rain, being sheltered by an umbrella held by one of his war comrades.

Not probably in the history of inaugural ceremonies has the weather ever been so bad as it was at the time of Cleveland's second induction into office. Pennsylvania Avenue was inches deep in sleet, and practically throughout the day rain and sleet fell to the serious discomfort of all who participated in the ceremony.

On the contrary, the day on which McKinley was inducted into office the first time was one of the most beautiful that ever dawned. In a carriage drawn by four black horses, he rode to the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. Cleveland, under the escort of Troop A, Cleveland, Ohio's famous Black Horse Cavalry. The demonstration attendant upon the ceremony was magnificent, nearly 40,000 men being in the line of parade. At his second inauguration rain fell incessantly, and many were the prophecies of ill as a consequence. These prophecies came too true, for in the following September McKinley fell before the bullet of an assassin.

**The Roosevelt Inaugurations.**

Following the death of McKinley at Buffalo, Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office in the drawing-room of John G. Milburn's residence, in Buffalo. Present at the simple ceremony were the members of President McKinley's Cabinet and about thirty others. Assuming the presidency in the shadow of a great national tragedy, no spectacular features were permitted by Mr. Roosevelt. He came to Washington on a special train and quietly and unostentatiously assumed, in this grief-stricken city, the duties of his high office.

Later, in 1905, elected to the presidency in his own right by an overwhelming majority, Roosevelt again took the oath of office, this time in

the presence of a throng of quite 100,000 people on the east front of the Capitol. The day was lowering, but rain held off, and the inaugural parade following the ceremonies at the Capitol was one of the most beautiful and picturesque ever witnessed in this country.

## "UNCLE JOE" AND GAINES IN TILT

Sharp War of Words in House.  
The Mace Is Taken  
Down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27.—A sharp clash between Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, and Speaker Cannon occurred in the House of Representatives to-day, in the course of which each claimed he had been insulted by the other. So persistent was Mr. Gaines in addressing the chair that the Speaker declared out of order that the Speaker directed the sergeant-at-arms "to compel him to be in order." Promptly obeying the directions of the Speaker, the sergeant-at-arms, for the first time in several years, took the mace from its stand and proceeded to hand it back upon hearing the Tennessee member say he would be in order.

The trouble arose during the reading of the general deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Gaines insisted on interrupt-

ing with a question, and was held to be out of order.

"I did not know I was not in order," Mr. Gaines remarked.

The Speaker with some warmth declared that Mr. Gaines had been a member of the House long enough to know that he was not in order.

"It takes a student like the Speaker," retorted Mr. Gaines, "to know what the rules are, and he has to study them every minute with somebody to prompt him."

"The gentleman from Tennessee," the Speaker hotly replied, "is absolutely discourteous and misstates the facts."

By this time both men were thoroughly wrought up.

"The gentleman from Tennessee," came back Mr. Gaines, "is no more discourteous than the Speaker is discourteous to him, and the gentleman from Tennessee has not misstated the facts."

"The chair desires at all times to be as impartial as he can, but the practice has grown up occasionally for a member on the supposition that the Speaker's tongue is tied, to insult him, and the Speaker will not submit to it."

"The tongue of the gentleman from Tennessee is tied, and he is insulted by the chair. The Speaker has done for twelve years," replied Mr. Gaines.

The Speaker commanded Mr. Gaines to be in order.

"The Speaker will be in order, too," was Mr. Gaines's fling.

Unable longer to stand Mr. Gaines's

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You'd be surprised at the remarks made by all tourists and traveling salesmen on the beauty and splendid taste in dress of our women. Do you know the secret? It's just this: A Richmond woman, regardless of age, always picks out her gowns with due regard to her complexion, her eyes, her hair, her features, etc., in fact, makes the selection of a becoming gown one of her chiefest studies—that's the reason you see so few old maids in Richmond.

But the progress in the tasteful furnishing of homes is not so marked, therefore we've just added a

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which is thoroughly equipped to do the very best work at moderate prices. One of our upholsterers learned his trade in one of the best retail houses in the country; another learnt his on the other side; and you'll be waited on by a man who is an expert colorist—he's had years of experience in the handling of Oriental rugs—he's an expert.

JUST THINK of the extraordinary advantage of buying your furniture at Jurgens', where you can get everything for the home—Pictures, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, everything, and all to match, in exquisite good taste.

NOT ONLY THAT, but you see such a variety, eight large floors packed with the very best furniture—a stupendous assortment. To give you an idea, we carry over 100 different bedroom sets, ranging in price from \$29.98 for the plain oak finished set, to \$1,500 for a handsome mahogany colonial set.

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taunts, the Speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms "to see that he remains in order." It was then that the mace was taken down.

The occasion for the use of the mace in the Fifty-fourth Congress was brought about when Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, raised a question of veracity with Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia. The latter retorted by bringing a copy of Jefferson's manual across the aisle at Mr. Brumm. The Speaker at once directed that the mace be taken to Bartlett and order was restored.

**MISS THE PRESIDENT**

Mr. Taft Wanted to Talk Over Points in Inaugural Address.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—W. H. Taft entered Washington to-day as a private citizen for the last time in four days.

He came from New York, and for the next four days will be busy with the final arrangements for the inauguration. Washington never gets very much excited over the visit of the President. They have begun to warm up under the influence of the inauguration preparations, and several hundred were at the station to welcome Mr. Taft.

It was 4:05 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Taft arrived. The President came to the Boardman house, at Eighteenth and P Streets, where the Tafts will live until they take possession of the White House on next Thursday. The President-elect rode in an automobile to the White House. He had telegraphed for an appointment with the President, but the latter had left the executive office for a ride before the message had arrived. The President was expected back between 8 and 8:30, and Mr. Taft said he would return.

At 8:30, however, the President was still out, and Mr. Taft arranged to meet him at the White House tomorrow morning.

Mr. Taft is going to talk over out foreign relations with the President with a view to making one or two brief additions to his inaugural address. His talk with the President will undoubtedly concern chiefly the anti-Japanese agitation in the Pacific States. Mr. Taft, after his first visit to the White House went for an automobile ride. Carpenters were banging away on the Pennsylvania Avenue stands in front of the White House, and decorators were swarming from the pillars of the ornamental arches. Nearly all of them recognized the man in whose honor they were working, and greeted him with a friendly shout or a waving hat. Mr. Taft was obviously interested in the preparations.

Mr. Taft's automobile ride took him over the Potomac flats. He spent the evening quietly at the Boardman house, receiving only a few visitors who dropped in to pay their respects.

Mr. Taft will attend the All Souls Unitarian Church, here, to-morrow morning, and will go to the White House after the services. The citizens' committee, which tries to keep places of interest in Washington targeted for the benefit of the preparations, has just now in marking this Unitarian church, here, to-morrow morning, and will go to the White House after the services. The citizens' committee, which tries to keep places of interest in Washington targeted for the benefit of the preparations, has just now in marking this Unitarian church, here, to-morrow morning, and will go to the White House after the services. The citizens' committee, which tries to keep places of interest in Washington targeted for the benefit of the preparations, has just now in marking this Unitarian church, here, to-morrow morning, and will go to the White House after the services.

Especially notable changes to-day were: Putting back the tax on the smaller cigarette manufacturers to what it is now and raising it on those making over 500,000,000 from \$100 to \$30,000, allowing cities and towns to tax express, telegraph and telephone companies from \$50 to \$10, according to population.

**Negro Is Sentenced.**

WATKINS, GA., February 27.—John Supple, a negro, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on April 10, for Judge Parker. Supple was convicted of the murder of Simon Lee.

**Requiem Saloons.**

ATLANTA, GA., February 27.—The Southern Anti-Negro Saloon Federation, closing at three days' conference

here, accepted a resolution, recognizing "this splendid movement now being carried forward by our 'white neighbors' for prohibition."

The resolution says: "We the leaders in our ministry are united against this curse. We deny the statement made by the friends of the saloon that as a race we can be counted upon to ally ourselves with their interests."

"We recognize that the saloon has been the source of the greater part of crime committed by the weaker element of our race."

## SENATE IS VICTIM OF PLAYFUL JOKE

Committee Reports Favorably Bill to Move Capital to Greensboro.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 27.—The solicitors' salary bill passed the Senate to-day on second reading, 26 to 14, after a spirited debate, in which an amendment was adopted, making the salary system apply only after January 1, 1911. Objection to final reading forced the bill over to Monday for final reading.

The Blow general education bill, carrying many important regulations of the State public educational system, passed final reading. The Nimocks bill of lading measure, embodying changes in the law desired by the North Carolina Bankers' Association, also passed.

Bills were introduced by Dockery for a constitutional convention; by Nimocks, to provide six months' school terms; by Spence, to require all epileptics in the State to be brought to the epileptic colony at Raleigh.

A joke was played in the Senate this morning through the Committee on Propositions and Grievances by a favorable report of the Barringer resolution for calling an election for moving the capital to Greensboro. There was considerable stir until the whole thing was found to be a joke.

The withdrawal in the House this morning by Mr. Cox, of Wake, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of his minority report on the bill to issue \$500,000 of bonds for enlarging the Capitol, indicates a strong probability that the lower branch at least will pass the bill, and it is conceded that if it is passed by the House the Senate will not lock horns on the proposition. This would also mean the passage of the \$150,000 bond issue by the State Board of Agriculture for the new agricultural building to include the museum.

Representative Stubbs introduced a similar bill to the one of Senator Dockery calling for a constitutional convention, stating that it had been agreed for the joint committee to consider the matter Monday afternoon. The revenue bill passed final reading in the House.

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## Supplemental Raincoat Sale To Our Grand Opening

A belated shipment, comprising 1,200 Waterproof Garments, which should have reached here in time for our opening sale has just been received, and we have placed the entire lot

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\$18.00 Men's Raincoats for..... \$9.00  
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A nicer or more complete selection of Women's Raincoats than ours cannot be found anywhere else. All the new shades and styles are in this selection. You are sure to find the Coat you like at little cost.

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\$15.00 Women's Raincoats for..... \$7.50  
\$18.00 Women's Raincoats for..... \$9.00  
\$25.00 Women's Raincoats for..... \$12.50  
\$30.00 Women's Raincoats for..... \$15.00

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## Next Mistress of the White House



MRS. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.